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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1870. NO. 112.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fischer, the absconding Chicago Sheriff, left debts amounting to $2,000.

The jury in the libel suit of Eliza P. Buckley against the St. Louis *Republican* for $25,000 damages, after being out since Thurday evening, returned a verdict on Saturday afternoon, giving the plaintiff $5,000 damages.

Information has been received at military headquarters in St. Louis that a party of wild Indians made a descent on the Arapahoes and Cheyennes at Camp Friendly, in Indian Territory, sixty miles south of the Arkansas river, some days ago, and drove off a herd of one hundred and forty cattle. A detachment of troops have been sent in pursuit. Depredations are frequently made on white settlers in the territories, and some apprehensions are felt that there will be trouble in the spring.

In the Louisiana Legislature a resolution was passed requesting the Louisiana Representatives in Congress to use their influence against the proposed reduction of duty on coal, stating that such reduction would result in injury to the planters of that State.

Gustave A. Herbel, about sixteen years old, subject to epileptic fits, hung himself on Saturday, twelve miles from St. Louis.

R. B. Caldwell was arrested at Toronto, Friday night, on a warrant sworn out by Col. Shane, United States Consul at Toronto. He was taken before a Police Magistrate Saturday and remanded until to-day.

Correspondence from Fort Stanton states that Lieut. Cushing had just returned after a severe Indian campaign. He killed several Indians and captured a large number of cattle and other stock and property. Lieut. Teaton, one of the officers of the same expedition was severely wounded, but will recover.

The Santa Fe *Post's* correspondence from Maramora reports the brutal murder of a sergeman named Greisfer by some Mexicans, one of whom was arrested. The others escaped. A Los Cruces correspondent of the same paper reports that the Indians had stolen a large band of mules from a rancho near that village. There was great excitement in the vicinity, owing to the possession of Indians on the Government reservation of a lot of jewelry belonging to a Mexican woman who was recently murdered. The citizens of Los Cruces, at a public meeting, passed resolutions asking the removal of Lieut. Brew, the agent of the Apaches. They allege that he is incompetent and a drunkard.

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PETROLEUM.

Experiments as to Its Heating Power.

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The details of adjustment by which the engines were fitted for burning mineral oil are too minute to be introduced here. It will be sufficient to state that the new engines were prepared expressly for burning oil, instead of old ones adapted temporarily for the purpose, and that in regard to economy and other conditions of success is anticipated, and it is probable that a large portion of the service on some of the French roads will be performed before long with the liquid fuel. Where this can be obtained at so cheap a rate as in the United States its economy is scarcely to be questioned, and it would seem especially adapted for use on the Pacific Railroad, where it is of the utmost importance to secure the generation of a given amount of steam with the smallest quantity of material.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Conspiracy Inquiry.

Gould and Fisk on the Stand—Fisk Repeats his Former Stories, and Enacteth a Farce—The Woman's Suffrage Question before the District Committees—The Wants of the District of Columbia—A New Collection District in Indian Territory—The Quaker Reports on the Northern Superintendency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1870.

The Gold Conspiracy Investigation.

Jim Fisk to-day swore to long and detailed accounts of his connection with the gold panic. He says that in several calls he made on the President last summer he satisfied himself that it was the policy of the administration not to sell gold for some time to come, and upon that he based his purchases. He repeats all his stories of the connection of Corbin and the President with the matter, and in a word reproduces the stories he gave to the New York reporters when the panic had subsided. The members of the Committee place little confidence in his recitals, and the matter excites very little interest in any quarter.

Woman's Suffrage.

The leaders in the woman's suffrage movement had a hearing this morning before the two District Committees of Congress. The delegation represented Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, Missouri and the District of Columbia, and there were ladies from other parts of the country, the whole number of Indiana that there were being about fifty. The delegate from Missouri was Miss Phebe Cozzens, and from Wisconsin Madam Aneke. There were several Congressmen present besides those on the District Committees, and the meeting was reported by Mr. Sumner as one of the most interesting he ever attended. Speeches were made by Miss Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Davis and others. The object of the hearing was to get a favorable report on the bill establishing universal suffrage in the District. Miss Anthony was indorsed by Mr. Sumner in saying that over thirty thousand women had asked for the passage of this bill, while only twenty had protested against it. The committee promised to take the matter under advisement. This morning's meeting was for hearings for their homes. Their convention here during the week has been well attended, and they speak of it as the best one they have ever had.

The Wants of the District of Columbia.

A delegation of a dozen prominent citizens, with W. W. Corcoran as spokesman, called on the President to-day to ask his attention, and through him from Congress, to the wants of the District. They said the agitation about removing the capital was affecting their interests injuriously, and injuring the development of business. The money of for peace of people were suffering for food, and could get no work, and that Congress would neither take measures nor allow the city authorities to take measures for improving the streets, canals, &c. The proposed World's Fair was alluded to, and great satisfaction manifested that the President had given his sanction to the undertaking by his subscription as well as personal interest manifested in the affair. The President said he would be glad to see the wants of the District supplied, and that Congress would take action in the matter. He thought the Capitol should be completed, and that the Government should own all the property in the vicinity, owing to the possession of Indians on the Government reservation of a lot of jewelry belonging to a Mexican woman who was recently murdered. The citizens of Los Cruces, at a public meeting, passed resolutions asking the removal of Lieut. Brew, the agent of the Apaches. They allege that he is incompetent and a drunkard.

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CONGRESS.

A Day of Debate in the House.

Speeches in Favor of the Removal of the Capital. Retrenchment, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met for general discussion as if in Committee of the Whole. About fifty members were present.

Mr. STOKES took the floor and made a speech on Tennessee politics, and as to the seating of Governor Senter.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, addressed the Committee in favor of the removal of the National Capital, although he did not think the question to be settled in this decade.

Mr. KERR spoke in review of the action of the Republican party, charging it with maladministration of the Government, and avowing at length on the evils of high protective tariff, internal revenue, national banking laws and the vicious currency fostered by national banks.

Mr. LOGAN spoke next in favor of the removal of the national capital. He would at the proper time offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether it was practicable, consistent and possible to remove the capitol from the City of Washington. The West, he said, asked to have the seat of Government because the center of population fell within the limits of the West; because the great ancients of artificial and natural highways was found there, and because the great vital forces of the nation would ultimately be found there.

Mr. BECK spoke in favor of lopping off the enormous and wasteful expenditures of the Government, a reduction of the taxation of the agricultural and producing interests, a reduction of the tariff, and extinction of the national banking system. In the course of his remarks he stated that over $1,000,000, of which $75,000 came from his own State, was extracted from distillers to pay for the Tiie meiry, which is known and admitted to be a miserable failure. The House then decided to print the Commissioners. Those for which $1,000 was charged were manufactured at $400 by Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, spoke against the removal of the Capital. He entirely dissented from such propositions.

The Committee rose and the House at 4:30 adjourned.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship America—The Insurgents Totally Defeated—The Treaty with England Not Satisfactory—Internal Improvements in Japan, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—The steamship America arrived this morning, with advices from Hong Kong to December 18th, and Yokohama 28th. She experienced strong monsoons in the China seas. The steamship Japan arrived at Yokohama on the 15th, all well.

CHINA.—The Nutcingame treaty has been ratified. McCarty Brown has been for him two years' more employment. One hundred and forty thousand dollars in gold was appropriated for the Treaty Powers. The Emperor's annual lish revised treaty are published. No one is allowed to import opium. They got a duty of lion and a half lasis extra duty on opium; the Chinese people to import opium. Inland steam navigation is not conceded; two and a half per cent. transit dues are to be paid simultaneously with the import duty. Native opium if it is not believed foreign goods will be taken more freely.

Sir Rutherford Alcock was visiting China in his private capacity, and was not acting as a demand for satisfaction for the outrage on the missionaries. He was received rudely, by the Governor of Hupeh, the illiterate Chinaman was left in the hands of the British Consul. The Consul, much have suffrage, and the Commutation money was demanded or a valuable consideration.

Several cases of piracy have occurred, the most serious of which was the British bark Chaffin, which was dragged from her anchorage, had her crew murdered and the vessel plundered.

COLLISION AND SUICIDE OF THE CARTMEN.

Several merchants called on Collector Grinnell to-day, and declared the cartmen's petition had been signed by persons unexamined with the circumstances, and would not afford a fair expression of public opinion. The Collector declares he will inforce his plan, which has been adopted by Mr. Mitchell, Collector at Hooker, Miss Anthony and several others. The last named speaker said that no gentleman or no woman in the District desired to vote, they should have the right to do so if their protection made the exercise of the ballot necessary. The Committee listened attentively to the speakers. The law gives no indication of disposition to grant their request.

JAMES FISK, JR.,

Was on the floor of the House to-day, and attracted much attention. The Committee on Banking and Currency this morning examined Jay Gould while Congress was in session.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. Cafary, Brazilian Minister, this evening gave the first of a series of grand dinner parties. General and Mrs. Sherman, Speaker Blaine and wife, Baron Geroit, Prince Dalgorky, Admiral Davis and numerous other political and diplomatic circles, were present.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

Prince Arthur arrived at 5:30 this afternoon. Quite a crowd congregated at the depot, but there was no opportunity for a demonstration. The party entered carriages and were immediately to the residence of the British Minister, where to-night the Prince is receiving the members of the British Legation.

MR. DAWES AND HIS SPEECH.

Dawes's speech has stirred up considerable wrath at the department, and a half a dozen members of the House are expected to reply. Robeson and Creswell are quite indignant. A large majority of the House, however, like the speech, however it may be regarded at the other end of the avenue. If the result is that Congress reduces the estimates, Dawes will doubtless be satisfied. Before he finishes making the speech, that it would make him bitter enemies, and that he would be driven from a western Republican, stating that there is in that section a unanimous desire for a reduction of taxation, and that, if Congress refuses it, the Republican party will soon be like the Irishman's coffee,—"Sure, and it hasn't tasted in its tail to keep it from slipping through the collar."

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

A prominent statesman, now in this city, has prepared an able paper setting forth what he charges to be the singular course pursued by Mr. Seward during his administration of the State Department, and which has since been followed up by Secretary Fish, loosing to an alliance to some extraordinary character with Russia. This paper, which is to be laid before both the President and United States Senate, shows that in an attempt to secure an alliance of doubtful expediency many material interests of the country have been ignored. With regard to Turkey it is charged that the United States Government has taken no steps with that courtesy which has characterized her intercourse with nations more feeble and

AMERICAN OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

A prominent Western member of Congress has prepared an important bill, which he will introduce in a few days, having for its object the establishment of different lines of steamships to Europe. The lines on which the bill is framed are, first, a consideration of the importance to us to make a national effort to recover our commercial supremacy; and that, as private enterprise under existing laws is utterly impossible on account of the high rates of underwriting, patriotism and statesmanship alike demand, government aid in establishing such lines. The bill will provide for the establishment of lines of steamships from Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore and New York, each line to be subsidized. The proposition is to diminish the expenses of the Navy Department, which now average annually some twenty-nine millions, to, say fifteen millions per annum, and give about ten millions of dollars in subsidies.

MR. DICKEY AND THE TARIFF.

The speech of Mr. Dickey, of the Lancaster (Pa.) District, on the tariff, was a clever effort. One extract is as follows: "What can be thought of a scheme which, while announcing a protective tariff averaging 47½ per cent., suggests duties protective to the extent of one hundreds per cent., going as high as 833 per cent.? It would tax your spices at from 2 to 100 per cent., and would tax every ounce of tea at the rate of 78½ per cent. What interest does that protect? Why, the poor Commissioner of the Revenue desires to subvert the industry of the whole people, and to place the taxes on our labor, taxes on our industry. Is it honest, is it truthful, is it fair? Surely no congress should indorse such falsefigures and false deductions? Is it fitting that when the doctoring and garbling of the Wood bill is about to be printed it, Congress should proclaim to all Europe that it approves the report?"

ST DOMINGO.

A number of rumors set afloat in regard to St. Domingo have no foundation in fact whatever. It is not true that the public domain of the island has been disposed by Baez, or that its debt has largely increased. The people of the island are unanimously opposed to any annexation. That portion acquired by the treaty is acknowledged to be worth more to the United States than the whole island proposed to pay fifty million dollars in gold in Mr. Buchanan's administration, and vastly more than Alaska and St. Thomas, for which the last Congress appropriated $7,000,000 in gold, and the last Administration proposed to make it $7,000,000 more.

THE INCOME TAX.

The resolution extending the collection of the income tax one year was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means without notice and under the operation of the previous question, which cuts off all debate, passed the House without comment. In the Senate, where the "previous question" is unparalle, it was debated a short time Friday. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, expressed the opinion that it would not only extend it one year, but for many years to come. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, desired the law extended and applied to all classes except military officers.

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter, in which he says that the ruling under which a person who makes 25 gallons of spirits for the products of his own farm from a stall or stand is required to pay a special tax as produce broker, should be construed with the utmost liberality, giving him the benefit of all doubts; that it cannot ordinarily be said to be the occupation of a farmer to sell his products; that in the absence of fraud or collusion now answers that he does not know anything in any way whatever connecting the President or any member of his family with the conspiracy. Fisk's style can be seen in one of his answers. When asked what had become of a certain twenty-five thousand dollars placed to Mrs. Grant's credit, he replied: "It's gone where the woodbine twineth." He was *Bombastes Furioso* from the beginning to end, and kept the Committee in a fever of suppressed laughter. They began on Gould with a large number of carefully prepared questions. With Fisk they could do nothing but allow him to go on in his own way and manner, till he got through. Gould gave them some information, out of which they hope to make points against other members of the ring. Fisk could not speak of poor Speyer as a Dutch Jew or a German Jew, but staggered the committee by calling him "that Saxonian Roman of the coming band." Gould made no pretense and attracted no attention. Fisk was gorgeous with striped pantaloons, brown velvet coat, a square yard of shirt bosom, half a rod of gold chain, a diamond large as a walnut, and a neck tie of the latest and loudest swell pattern. Both of them went back to New York last evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1870.

SENTENCE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Judge Fisher to-day, in the Criminal Court, passed sentence on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Besides fines of $1,500 and 1,000, it is required to remove at its own cost the various railroad nuisances now obstructing the streets, and fill up the excavations. The city has thus triumphed over that corporation.

WASHINGTON IN A BAD WAY.

In pursuance with appointment made with the President a few days ago, the following citizens called at the Executive Mansion today: Jno. W. Forney, W. W. Corcoran, W. S. Huntington, J. G. Barrett, W. H. Todd, W. H. Phillips, Hallett Kilbourne, W. G. Metzerott, S. R. Brown, J. W. Thompson, Jas. O. Magruder, and Alex R. Shepherd, as citizens representing the business interests of this district, regardless of political complications of the day. W. W. Corcoran introduced the several members of Congress, and stated to the President that they had called to ask him to call the special attention of Congress to the pressing needs of our community, to the fact that continued agitation for the removal of the Capital was affecting their interests injuriously, and paralyzing the development of the District; that the condition of the avenues of the metropolis, the channel of the river, the canal and the existing fact that so large a proportion of the laboring classes were in need of employment, suggested the propriety of such action on the part of Congress as would insure the necessary aid in relieving these pressing wants by the improvement of the public avenues and property in a corresponding degree with that accomplished by the city government. Col. Forney and Mr. Phillips enlarged upon the great wants of the nation's capital, of the great good which would accrue by the action of the President in this matter. The proposed World's Fair was alluded to, and great satisfaction expressed that the President had given his sanction to the undertaking by his subscription as well as his personal interest manifested in the affair. The President said he wished to see the seat of government made such as to arouse the pride of citizens of the republic, and acceptable at least of proper consideration of the people of the Old World. Mr. Kilbourne suggested that special attention be called to the fact that we were governed to a great extent by old laws which existed in Maryland when the district was ceded; that whilst that State has altered her laws to conform to the progress of the age, but little change had been made here, and as a consequence our streets were powerless for good. At the conclusion of the interview the President stated that he appreciated the disadvantages under which the citizens of the District labored, and that he would lend his influence in all proper way to the power. The expression of views entertained by the President was received with much satisfaction by the committee, and they withdrew.

The following officers have been ordered to report to Admiral Farragut to accompany him as members of his staff to Portland in connection with the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late George Peabody: Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Captains J. C. Almy and D. McN. Fairfax, Captain John G. Harrison, Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson and Ensign Wm. H. B. Fraley.

THE NAVY.

Commander S. F. Baird, has been ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at Mound City, Illinois, February 1st. An order is issued to Lieut. Commander Eastman, commanding the United States steamer Nyack, attached to the Pacific fleet, to report to the Light House Board, where the vessel will act as depot for supplies for the Darien expedition, to co-operate with Commander Selfridge.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Assessor Hollenbeck, of the Second District of North Carolina, reports an increase of 100 per cent. on the assessment list of December, 1869, as compared with 1868.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Committees on the District of Columbia to-day heard the arguments of ladies in favor of woman suffrage. The hearing occupied the whole session. The Committee listened attentively to the speakers. The law gives no indication of disposition to grant their request.

JAMES FISK, JR.,

Was on the floor of the House to-day, and attracted much attention. The Committee on Banking and Currency this morning examined Jay Gould while Congress was in session.

DINNER PARTY.

Mr. Cafary, Brazilian Minister, this evening gave the first of a series of grand dinner parties. General and Mrs. Sherman, Speaker Blaine and wife, Baron Geroit, Prince Dalgorky, Admiral Davis and numerous other political and diplomatic circles, were present.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

Prince Arthur arrived at 5:30 this afternoon. Quite a crowd congregated at the depot, but there was no opportunity for a demonstration. The party entered carriages and were immediately to the residence of the British Ministe, where to-night the Prince is receiving the members of the British Legation.

MR. DAWES AND HIS SPEECH.

Dawes's speech has stirred up considerable wrath at the department, and a half a dozen members of the House are expected to reply. Robeson and Creswell are quite indignant. A large majority of the House, however, like the speech, however it may be regarded at the other end of the avenue. If the result is that Congress reduces the estimates, Dawes will doubtless be satisfied. Before he finishes making the speech, that it would make him bitter enemies, and that he would be driven from a western Republican, stating that there is in that section a unanimous desire for a reduction of taxation, and that, if Congress refuses it, the Republican party will soon be like the Irishman's coffee,—"Sure, and it hasn't tasted in its tail to keep it from slipping through the collar."

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

A prominent statesman, now in this city, has prepared an able paper setting forth what he charges to be the singular course pursued by Mr. Seward during his administration of the State Department, and which has since been followed up by Secretary Fish, loosing to an alliance to some extraordinary character with Russia. This paper, which is to be laid before both the President and United States Senate, shows that in an attempt to secure an alliance of doubtful expediency many material interests of the country have been ignored. With regard to Turkey it is charged that the United States Government has taken no steps with that courtesy which has characterized her intercourse with nations more feeble and

AMERICAN OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

A prominent Western member of Congress has prepared an important bill, which he will introduce in a few days, having for its object the establishment of different lines of steamships to Europe. The lines on which the bill is framed are, first, a consideration of the importance to us to make a national effort to recover our commercial supremacy; and that, as private enterprise under existing laws is utterly impossible on account of the high rates of underwriting, patriotism and statesmanship alike demand, government aid in establishing such lines. The bill will provide for the establishment of lines of steamships from Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore and New York, each line to be subsidized. The proposition is to diminish the expenses of the Navy Department, which now average annually some twenty-nine millions, to, say fifteen millions per annum, and give about ten millions of dollars in subsidies.

MR. DICKEY AND THE TARIFF.

The speech of Mr. Dickey, of the Lancaster (Pa.) District, on the tariff, was a clever effort. One extract is as follows: "What can be thought of a scheme which, while announcing a protective tariff averaging 47½ per cent., suggests duties protective to the extent of one hundreds per cent., going as high as 833 per cent.? It would tax your spices at from 2 to 100 per cent., and would tax every ounce of tea at the rate of 78½ per cent. What interest does that protect? Why, the poor Commissioner of the Revenue desires to subvert the industry of the whole people, and to place the taxes on our labor, taxes on our industry. Is it honest, is it truthful, is it fair? Surely no congress should indorse such falsefigures and false deductions? Is it fitting that when the doctoring and garbling of the last report of the Wood bill is about to be printed it, Congress should proclaim to all Europe that it approves the report?"

ST DOMINGO.

A number of rumors set afloat in regard to St. Domingo have no foundation in fact whatever. It is not true that the public domain of the island has been disposed by Baez, or that its debt has largely increased. The people of the island are unanimously opposed to any annexation. That portion acquired by the treaty is acknowledged to be worth more to the United States than the whole island proposed to pay fifty million dollars in gold in Mr. Buchanan's administration, and vastly more than Alaska and St. Thomas, for which the last Congress appropriated $7,000,000 in gold, and the last Administration proposed to make it $7,000,000 more.

THE INCOME TAX.

The resolution extending the collection of the income tax one year was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means without notice and under the operation of the previous question, which cuts off all debate, passed the House without comment. In the Senate, where the "previous question" is unparalle, it was debated a short time Friday. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, expressed the opinion that it would not only extend it one year, but for many years to come. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, desired the law extended and applied to all classes except military officers.

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter, in which he says that the ruling under which a person who makes 25 gallons of spirits for the products of his own farm from a stall or stand is required to pay a special tax as produce broker, should be construed with the utmost liberality, giving him the benefit of all doubts; that it cannot ordinarily be said to be the occupation of a farmer to sell his products; that in the absence of fraud or collusion now answers that he does not know anything in any way whatever connecting the President or any member of his family with the conspiracy. Fisk's style can be seen in one of his answers. When asked what had become of a certain twenty-five thousand dollars placed to Mrs. Grant's credit, he replied: "It's gone where the woodbine twineth." He was *Bombastes Furioso* from the beginning to end, and kept the Committee in a fever of suppressed laughter. They began on Gould with a large number of carefully prepared questions. With Fisk they could do nothing but allow him to go on in his own way and manner, till he got through. Gould gave them some information, out of which they hope to make points against other members of the ring. Fisk could not speak of poor Speyer as a Dutch Jew or a German Jew, but staggered the committee by calling him "that Saxonian Roman of the coming band." Gould made no pretense and attracted no attention. Fisk was gorgeous with striped pantaloons, brown velvet coat, a square yard of shirt bosom, half a rod of gold chain, a diamond large as a walnut, and a neck tie of the latest and loudest swell pattern. Both of them went back to New York last evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1870.

SENTENCE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY JANUARY 24, 1870.

SENATOR SUMNER'S refusal to vote on the Virginia admission bill, after he had secured the adoption of the unnecessary conditions and test oaths, seems to have created some feeling in the Senate. He refused to vote after the rule of the Senate had been read, for his special benefit, that no Senator shall be excused from voting without cause.

PRINCE ALBERT arrived in Washington last night. He bears a letter from his mother, the Queen, to President GRANT. His twenty-four hours in New York were not characterized by any eventful incidents. He rode in the Central Park in the afternoon, and saw "Ours" at WALLACK'S Theater at night. One of the "indefatigable" class of reporters was discovered in the neighborhood of the Prince's rooms at the Brevoort House, in the disguise of a hotel porter, taking an inventory of royalty's baggage.

THE New York Canal Convention, after resolving in favor of the improvement of the canals and the enlargement of their capacity, met the main question by a bold resolution in favor of the reduction of canal tolls to such a rate as will make competion by other routes of transportation *impossible*." If this means anything, it must be accepted as a declaration in favor of the abolition of the tolls altogether, a policy that was suggested by ex-Governor SEYMOUR, if it became necessary to secure to the canals a monopoly of the Western carrying trade.

IT would appear from the declarations of Judge WRIGHT, the United States Senator elect from Iowa, that the free traders have not things entirely their own way in the West, however much they may boast of the success of their specious theories in that section of the Union. Previous to his election Judge WRIGHT wrote a letter to the Legislature stating the ground upon which he will stand as Senator, on the various political and financial questions now under discussion. From this letter we quote the annexed very specific declaration:

"Finally, I would stand by protection to home industry and manufactures. To a part of these I would faith, and to the conviction of mankind, and this is not to build up the individual, but to protect and benefit the million."

There is hardly much comfort for the Free Trade League in this avowal. We may add that on the national debt question, Judge WRIGHT takes unequivocal ground in this letter against any form of repudiation, secret or open.

SENATOR BILLINGFELT'S resolution offered in the State Senate on Friday last, calling on the State Treasurer for information relative to the condition of the Sinking Fund, and what moneys rightfully belonging to it have been diverted, is aimed to correct an evil that has grown into a settled practice within a few years past in violation of law and the Constitution. The preamble to Mr. BILLINGFELT'S resolution is quite lengthy, and sets forth that it is a plain violation of the act of Assembly and the provisions of the Constitution to apply any of the revenues set apart for the Sinking Fund toward the payment of any of the general expenses of the Government, or to any other purpose whatsoever, except the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt. The practice, as we understand it, of appropriating revenues set apart for the Sinking Fund, grew up during the war, and was possibly justified by the necessities of the case. That necessarily exists no longer, and the fund should hereafter be held sacred.

THE New York *Times* thinks that there is peril to American credit attached to the machinations of FISK, GOULD & CO., in our Railroad affairs. Brother JONATHAN, it says, may point to his mines and cotton fields, and mighty possessions, and dwell with exultation upon the glory and power and wealth that must be a fund future dominion. There will be one answer. "We have no money to lend at English rates to a people whose railway magnate is FISK, and we want good interest before advancing credit to a people who are in the habit of discussing repudiation!" The *Times* continues as follows:

"American credit is dethroned in foreign markets! We may take the best Government bonds to France and England and Germany, and we cannot sell them at their true value. Now and then we get disgusted at securities worth intrinsically a hundred cents on the dollar, bearing large interest, and a security as any in the world, for one-half or two-thirds of their real value. It is not a mistake, but a worrier. It is the penalty we must pay for legalizing highway robbery."

This may be overdrawn, but there is much in it. Certainly, the continued supremacy of FISK, GOULD & CO. will be evidence of a great deal for what is here said. The legislation which has come into vogue of legislating railroads perpetually into the hands or cliques is regarded abroad as not the least significant evidence of American slipperiness.

MANY years have elapsed since a more interesting state of things existed in France than at present holds the world in suspense. "Save me from my friends, I can take care of my enemies," says the Spanish proverb. The French Emperor has much reason to say, certainly he ought to say to his ministers, "save me from my relations." Not much difference of opinion probably exists outside of France or among decent people anywhere as to the justice of ROCHEFORT'S conviction. But is Prince BONAPARTE to escape entirely, or to be more lightly punished for his crime than if he did not belong to the Imperial family? In the estimation of chivalrous Frenchmen, his offense is not only one of the most atrocious character, but carries with it a taint of peculiar baseness. And the reputation of the stock can bear the burden thus thrown upon it as ill as any other in the empire. To outsiders the practical question which the ministry are called upon to settle appears to involve neither more nor less than the prolongation of the NAPOLEON rule in France. If Prince BONAPARTE and Prince MURAT are allowed to get off with impunity, it seems unlikely that the people will be disposed quietly to accept another of the same family as their Emperor when the present incumbent shall have been removed by death.

PAY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

So manifestly right, in every view of the subject, is the proposition to abolish the fees of our county officers and substitute therefor suitable salaries, that we are not surprised that our delegation at Harrisburg are disposed to view it with much favor. One other thing is equally manifest, which is, that the only way to avoid meeting the question in the next fall's election is to dispose of it now. A method for reducing the taxes that is so reasonable and direct as this is, will, of course, not be permitted to rest. Nor is the reduction of taxes the only reason. By attaching proper salaries to the offices in lieu of enormous incomes under the fee system, one prolific source of corruption in local politics will be removed. It is notorious that now large sums are paid to secure nominations for certain offices, whereby conventions become little less than auctions. If even half that is said on this head is true, in this view of the subject overwhelming reasons will be found for the reform. No good one can be given why an office holder should be paid better than a mechanic or professional man for services requiring equal ability. So far from this being the case, however, we find persons in office with incomes amounting to thousands, who, under the most favorable circumstances in any calling for which they are fitted, would be content with twice as many hundreds. Great inequality and injustice result from the present system—or the want of system. To our Judges we pay salaries mean and niggardly compared to the incomes of some of the other offices, requiring not a tithe of the learning and ability, and imposing far less labor and responsibility. It is neither fair nor honest to fix the salary of a Judge at $5,000 and permit the clerk of the court to pocket $15,000. This is perfectly indisputable. Pay the clerk a proper salary, as well as the Judge, say we—a rule which, in the estimation of most of fair minded men, while it substituted for the fees of the clerk a salary not exceeding one third the present emoluments, would increase the salary of the Judge to something like fair pay for his labor and the cost of training requisite to fit him for his responsible position. It would simply be decent to pay test the officers whose duties impose the greatest labor, exact learning and previous training and involve vast responsibility. Such a principle would place our Judges at the head of the list, whereas they are nearer the foot than the least.

These considerations aside, the reform we propose, it is believed, would cause a net annual gain to the treasury of the county of not less than twenty five thousand dollars. Why should this considerable sum go into the pockets of individuals, to be scrambled for every time a nomination comes around? In times of heavy taxation, especially, why should it not be saved to the taxpayers? Can any one give a reason? We conclude that no one can be found with the hardihood to attempt it.

We repeat, therefore, that a failure to secure the reform at Harrisburg at the present session, will bring our representatives and the party face to face with the question, when the next election comes around.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS.

Our State Constitution, article 1, section 15, says: "Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and publish the same weekly." The National Constitution contains the same requirement. And hence the State Printers at Harrisburg and Washington have always published the official journals. But some very foolish legislators and editors seem to think that these journals mean the *Congressional Globe* and BERGNER'S *Record*. If so, both Congress and the State Legislature for some fifty or sixty years were constant violators of the State and National Constitutions. But such was not the case. The men who framed both Constitutions from 1787 to 1790, always published the official journals, and still continue to do so, even since the speech making mania has taxed us with the *Globes* and the *Records*. None but very verdant editors and legislators have ever pretended that these latter publications were the constitutional journals required to be kept. The present very energetic State Printer (who, by the way, is Mr. BENJ. SINGERLY, of Pittsburgh,) will put the journals upon the desks of the members every morning if required to do so, and not postpone them up to dog days, as GEO. BERGNER has done with his record of speeches. The constitutional journal has to be published and paid for by the State, and to place it upon the desks of the members would only require about three boys, and this would take the place of the one hundred thousand dollar job, with its army of political leaders known as pasters and folders. We hope hereafter to hear no legislator or editor spoke the constitution to sustain this enormous outrage.

SENATOR HOWARD'S NEW LICENSE BILL.

Senator HOWARD'S bill restoring to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions the business of granting licenses in Allegheny county, is an important and timely measure, and that Senator is entitled to and will receive the thanks of his constituents for bringing it forward. All classes, more especially the tax-paying and intelligent classes, are profoundly convinced of the absolute necessity of reforming the business of granting licenses. Our Grand Juries have repeatedly, and in the most earnest manner, presented the subject and done what they could to awaken the public mind to the fact that the number of licenses is far in excess of the reasonable wants of community, and that from this source proceeds much of the crime and pauperism so alarmingly on the increase, whereby taxation is increased and public peace of society greatly disturbed. To these representations and earnest protests from citizens, uttered with frequency and deep concern, the Commissioners have been deaf. They have gone on granting licenses as though their duty would be best performed by opening the greatest number of dram shops, regardless of their character and public sentiment. Crime and expense have increased correspondingly. The evil must be restrained. The public demands and will have protection. It has a right to demand it, and does demand it, from the Legislature. The bridges, it is said, refuse to presume, covet not the additional labor which Senator HOWARD'S bill imposes on them; but it is not for a moment supposed that they will shrink from it as a duty to a community whose most vital interest is at stake.

That the bill will meet with opposition is altogether probable; not, however, from the great body of the public not interested in the liquor traffic. It ought to command the instant approbation of those engaged in it who are not willing to be considered as the enemies of the community in subserving by granting licenses almost indiscriminately. What is aimed at by the bill is the restraining of licenses within reasonable bounds. No one will pretend that those bounds have not been far transcended, to the detriment of all to whom license should be granted, and the deadly injury of society. The bill is in the interest of humanity and a heavily taxed people, and as such ought to command the united support of the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature. The delegation may feel satisfied it will command the approval of a vast majority of their constituents.

POPULAR LECTURES.

People still living and not very old well remember the time when grand and beneficent results were looked for from what was then called the Lyceum system. Philanthropists traversed the country in all directions for the purpose of recommending it to the attention of the people. Meetings were held at which these itinerant advocates of the diffusion of knowledge set forth the advantages which were certain to flow from the establishment of a Lyceum in the village whose inhabitants were then addressed. The chief features of the institution, as described in that early time, were a library, a cabinet of natural history in its several departments, some chemical apparatus, and lectures, either single or in courses, on important subjects and adapted to the popular comprehension. The members were also to accustom themselves to public speaking, and for this end debating was to be one of their ordinary exercises.

Though the Lyceum has not accomplished all that was expected from it by its enthusiastic advocates, it has effected much in the promotion of popular education. And of the evils which some old fashioned people predicted as its results, few have come to pass, surely not sufficient to outweigh a moiety of its useful and agreeable products. Generally speaking, the evils anticipated have not been realized, while the feature of the institution, which was then regarded with the least misgiving and from which unmixed good was most confidently anticipated, has proved less satisfactory in fact, and upon the whole, has turned out a disappointment, if not a failure. Such men as Dr. BIRKBECK, in Great Britain, and JOSIAH HOLBROOK, in this country, seemed to believe that in the popular lecture a new organum had been discovered and put in operation. The desire of knowledge they supposed to be an inborn principle in all human beings under nearly all circumstances, and that to make knowledge as welcome to all as cool, fresh water to the thirsty traveler, it was only necessary to present it in a lively, intelligible manner. This manner, in their opinion, was the lecture.

In as far as the hopes of these reformers have failed, it is not difficult to trace the disappointment to its causes. Though the desire for knowledge is general, its acquisition often merely relieves a feeling of uneasiness instead of conferring positive pleasure. Sufficient allowance was not made for the disadvantages under which the popular lecturer introduces science to the minds of men exhausted by the toils and anxieties of their ordinary occupations. Nor was sufficient allowance made for varieties of taste. An audience often assembled to hear a lecture on a subject concerning which most of them knew nothing and felt little curiosity, and in regard to which only prolonged study could inspire any interest. The lecturer frequently selected for his discourse a subject which could not be rendered intelligible or interesting without preliminary study on the part of the hearer. Still more frequently those undertook to teach others who themselves needed to be taught. As the consequence of these and many other causes too numerous to mention, popular scientific lectures became unpopular. Then the lecture system assumed a new phase. The lecture hall became a place of exhibition. As FENNIMORE COOPER says, there is an instinctive tendency in men to look at any one who has become distinguished. A man or woman of world-wide fame or notoriety could fill the largest hall, by simply, in exchange for a certain sum of money, agreeing to stand or sit on a conspicuous platform. What he or she said was a secondary consideration. Or, entertainment was the object of the so-called lecture. This could be accomplished by stating or delivering old truths in an eccentric manner, or by advancing paradoxes, or by displays of wit or eloquence. Such performances, however admirable in themselves, are not lectures. The primary object of the lecture is, of course, instruction, though much entertainment may be and often is its incidental attendant. And we fully believe that a skillful presentation of the latest and most brilliant results of science research in aptly chosen words, aided by the needful apparatus, will always afford a delightful entertainment to a popular audience in this country. We believe that the intelligence of the public, their ability to understand and appreciate the scientific lecture properly so-called, is habitually undervalued by those whose duty it is to provide for their entertainment.

In the whole history of modern science there have been no discoveries more wonderful than those within the last few years derived from the spectroscope. We may add that their principal features are quite susceptible of being explained, with the assistance of diagrams and requisite models and arrangements, to the satisfaction of the unscientific. Dr. BARKER, who will deliver his first lecture on the subject in this city to-night, is a Professor in Yale College. His reputation as a man of science is high, and his lectures on the spectroscope have already afforded extraordinary gratification in Brooklyn and wherever they have been given.

THE terms on which the Atlantic and Great Western has been leased by the Erie road have been published. The lease is said to have ten years to run, the rent reserved being three per cent. of the gross earnings, not, however, to be less than $1,800,000 per annum. After its execution, Jay GOULD and another were appointed receivers of the road, with the intention perhaps to unite the character of lessors and lessees. The arrangement was accomplished through the efforts of Mr. David Chadwick, of London, who lately arrived in York, as agent of the Atlantic and Great Western. He is a member of the British Parliament, and owes his successful negotiation to the public opinion which he created on his arrival by proving in an address to the New York Chamber of Commerce how carnival was the effect on capitalists abroad of the low state of corporal and judicial integrity with respect to many of the roads managed in New York.

MR. QUAY in his paper cracks the caucus whip in the face of the Republican masses who are rejoicing over the election of Treasurer, our friend must have lost his usual sagacity; for surely he cannot fail to perceive that the Republicans have turned over a new leaf and care very little for this sort of whip cracking. They recognize that the overthrow of the caucus was in the interest of the people, and that the good health of the Republican party required that the Treasury ring should be broken. Let our Harrisburg friend look at the situation, observe how the wind is blowing, and prepare to take a hand at the new deal. It is ever to be regretted that smart young men should wantonly throw themselves away.

DATES from Buenos Ayres to January 15th, assert that the allied forces, believing that they have used up Lopez, are retiring from Paraguay. Of 5,000 sent by the Oriental Republic, not as many hundred will return. The Brazilian forces will leave a small number of troops in the country. It is reported, nevertheless, that Lopez has made a treaty with the Argentine Confederation, and every Buenos Ayrean knows that the party in many thousands stronger than it would have been had the "traitor" triumphed over Mitre and Urquiza, unless indeed, the whole of the ring indicted have been rescued. General IRWIN is said to be a man without reproach, and will make an honest, capable official. If people *will* be fools, let them take the consequences. But the presumption that the Democratic members voted to put down the combination, though of course out of no love to Republican principles, but to defeat the party in power, is too much for the people. Many of the Republican members voted for IRWIN because if they did do not applaud, tacitly acquiesce in the choice.

The Reading *Daily Times* says: "The Irwin papers and the Mackey papers are still fighting over the late State Treasurer election. The latter presist the utter disorganization of the Republican party in Pennsylvania on account of the bolt. We have no fears of such a result. The Republicans of the State are satisfied that the Republican in chief Treasurer. There are nine hundred and ninety-nine Republicans among every thousand who haven't been subject to the Mackey ring or Irwin ring; who don't care a button about either of these rings, and who feel satisfied that the "ring" system is broken up. The attempt to read independent Republicans out of the party because they don't go in opposition to reduce the taxes upon imports where they fall directly upon the great mass of consumers, as in the instances referred to yesterday of sugar, tea and coffees. These three articles, alone, exclusively of foreign wines, afford a sufficient field for the equal and exact adjustment of taxes to fall equally according to the full measure of the ability of the Treasury to remit any part of its present customs duties, without endangering its ability to pay in gold the interest on the public debt, and to maintain the Sinking Fund. The people want cheaper sugar, tea and coffee. Before the war, tea and coffee were free articles. Since the war they have paid liberal customs duties not for "protection," either direct or indirect, but because the Treasury required them. A five cents on tea and five cents on coffee to make good a annual impost. These are taxes upon the necessaries of life. They are first to be, and then, perhaps, that should first be reduced and ultimately remitted altogether; and next to these the sugar duties. But no, say the extreme advocates of Free Trade, as they did twenty-five years ago, tax what you never grow at home, and remit those on what you ought not to manufacture at home, unless you can manufacture in competition with the cheap labor of Europe.

It is satisfactory to know, in relation to this matter of opinion, that the extreme conclusions of no disguise on either side. Indeed, no disguise is attempted on the Free Trade side, so far as our bible but extreme Free Trade. The temporary of the *Evening Post* may be regarded as an exponent of his school. He is against remitting the sugar, tea and coffee duties, because they are of foreign growth, and can be taxed without even incidental protection. He is for remitting—not reducing merely—the internal duties, because the tobacco iron is a product of Domestic Industry, which ought not to be protected by the prejudice of the free use of our markets by the foreign ironmaker. He would hold in check the American Iron Furnaces and Rolling Mills by foreign competition, *because they are iron*. Free Trade would remit the taxes upon the necessaries of life, because Customs Revenue is one shape or another cannot be dispensed with, but let the best levied where they least interfere with the competition between Foreign labor and Domestic Industry! We make these references to the state and issues of the Tariff question to illustrate the conflict of opinion which is likely to embarrass all efforts at Washington for the early readjustment of the Customs Revenue.

MISS ROSE HERSEE, now with the Parepa-Rosa operatic troupe, has been offered an engagement as prima donna at the Italian opera at Malta for season the of 1870-71.

THE CAMERON OVERTHROW.

Voice of the Republican Press on the Defeat of the Treasury Ring.

[From the Clarion Republican.]

The "Ring" men in the Legislature of this State have come to grief. On Wednesday of last week, General W. W. IRWIN was elected State Treasurer, in the stead of the "slate man," Robert W. Mackey. This happy result was brought about by a combination of Republicans and Democrats, who had resolved that it was time that dishonesty and corruption should have a fall. All the Republicans who voted for General Irwin have done their duty, and have placed themselves on the high ground of public respect. They have heard the people of the State calling for help, calling for deliverance from the hands of corrupt politicians, and they have answered the call most nobly. The Republican party in this State, has to-day a renewed lease of life, and the masses all over the Commonwealth will rejoice that their wishes have been respected. General IRWIN is said to be a man without reproach, and will make an honest, capable official. The people *de* rule in this glorious country of ours, yet and the sooner politicians learn this fact the better. To the honest working men of this great State we say—All hail!

[From the Sharon Herald.]

We are glad to announce that our representative from this county, Mr. E. A. Wheeler, *was* among what the (Warren) *Mail* chooses to call "shelters" in the late election for State Treasurer. We consider the one (nomination) referred to above as a "very extreme case" indeed, and one in which every Republican republican who has been placed in office is fully justified in "going back on." It is not probable that the Republicans of this county will, as they were bound to do, in the interest of their constituents, and in opposition to the corruptionists, had any desire for notoriety. It would have been more notorious for them to have been enslaved by what is known as the Treasury Ring. They will enjoy the confidence of the people more than if they had voted for the "slate Republican nomination" and thus sanctioned the schemes of the "ring" in squandering the people's money. We are confident all true Republicans in Mercer county who believe and expect a representative to serve their interests in preference to his own, will sustain Mr. Wheeler, and gain renewed confidence in his integrity.

[Editorial correspondence of Sharon Herald from Harrisburg.]

For ourselves, we most heartily and emphatically indorse the election of General Irwin, and only regret that Republican members who were bold enough to do right, were not in sufficient numbers to have elected him without having to accept the aid of Democrats. Various charges of having left the party are made against the fifteen who voted for Irwin, but when it is remembered that the counties which these fifteen represent gave a majority of from one thousand for Grant in 1868, the absurdity of such charges against men who are sent here from such counties, is seen at once by those who are not so violently partisan as not to be able to reason anything about it. They were sent here for the express purpose of breaking up the combination known as the "Treasury Ring," and having broken it, and "saved the murderous of the political atmosphere of the past," as recommended by the Governor, they are willing to go before their constituents for an indorsement of their course, well knowing they have acted according to their best.

The editor of the Butler *Citizen*, formerly a Representative at Harrisburg, and knowing whereof he speaks, says: "The power of rings' in and at Harrisburg has grown so great, and the corrupt use of money so glaring that it was time they should be broken up, and we only hope that the charges of bargain and sale with the Democrats, that are made against Republican members who refused to be bound and controlled by rings, may have no foundation in fact. The blow is heavy one against all 'rings,' and we believe it will be for the benefit of the party. It is a warning to all 'rings' *everywhere*, and a notice that the honest Republican masses will not tolerate secret combinations for unfair purposes."

The New Castle *Journal* says: "The worst dyspeptic, *who knows the members of the political 'ring' in Pennsylvania*, will be forced not only to smile, but to laugh outright, when they listen to or read the stories put in circulation by the ring-managers, in relation to the defeat of Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer. The absurdity that his defeat has destroyed the Republican party, of similar statements, has been repeatedly given by "ring" men in this locality that the most verdant Republicans know it to be false, and that every honest man in the party of no-growth knows that the party is many thousands stronger than it would have been had the "ring" triumphed over Irwin and Democracy, unless indeed, the whole of the ring indicted have been rescued. General IRWIN is said to be a man without reproach, and will make an honest, capable official. The people *de* rule in this glorious country of ours, yet and the sooner politicians learn this fact the better. To the honest working men of this great State we say—All hail!

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For Sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 22, 1870.

There was a gain of ease to the local money market throughout the week, and it closes in the most comfortable condition that has existed for the past sixty or ninety days.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, January 22, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 17	$ 750,306 59	$147,317 73
January 18	627,190 22	79,142 45
January 19	674,782 11	112,035 31
January 20	548,707 40	92,737 01
January 21	624,968 11	94,435 35
January 22	699,427 32	70,549 89
Total	$3,722,099 77	$600,912 65

—In New York the week closes with a very decided ease in the money market. The banks, in their anxiety to employ balances over to-morrow, have offered freely to prominent dealers at 5 per cent., and the common rate on call loans is 6 per cent. Some old 7 per cent. loans, however, are still permitted by borrowers to run. There is no relief of the glut of bank currency.

Loans in bank notes are offered for three days free of interest; and sales of the notes are made at 1-16 and ⅛ per cent. discount. The banks do not appear disposed to take any practical measures for promoting the return of this redundant, idle currency to circulation, but rather rely upon a vague hope that the Treasury may in some way, and at some time, come forward to help them.

Discounts continue to gain in ease. With the prospect of full banks ranging for some time at 4@6 per cent, there is a disposition to employ money on time which has hitherto been denied, and hence prime paper is in good demand, and is growing scarce with the result of lower rates. Prime first-class commercial paper may be quoted 7@9 per cent., and prime single 7@12 per cent.

The gold market shows rather more activity and firmness. The decline of Friday appears to have been due in part to the revival of an oft exploded story of the Rothschilds being in negotiation with the Government for the purchase of an immense amount of bonds. On Friday morning there was freer buying on speculative account, and on the cessation of agitation or affairs in France and the firmness of foreign exchange. The carrying rate has been 5@7 per cent.

—The bond market shows more activity and buoyancy. The growing ease in money and the upward tendency of gold have strengthened the tone of the market; and the advance in bonds at London, with more disposition on the part of foreign bankers to buy, have a like effect. As a rule, the foreign dealers here are holding comparatively few bonds.

—The action of the Stock Exchange, in removing the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company from its call, is the subject of general discussion. As the secret issue of the shares was a clear violation of the regulations of the Stock Exchange, it is generally conceded that the board had no alternative but to take the course it did. In some quarters, however, there is a disposition to make considerable allowance for the executive directors of the road, upon the ground that no investigation had been prepared, and was ready for service upon an announcement of the purpose to issue new stock. The directors urge that the company suffered to the extent of $1,000,000 through the former legal proceedings, and that in complying with the rules of the Exchange, they would have exposed themselves to similar embarrassment and expense in the Courts; and upon this ground they claim that they had no choice but to act secretly. The officers of the Rock Island company also claim that the proceeds of the sale of stock of the new stock were necessary for equipment, and have been expended in two score of locomotives, three hundred freight cars, freight depots and shops on the western end of the road, new bridge across the Mississippi river, and also in cutting down the heavy grades of the road; and that the resolution authorizing such issue was appended to their last printed annual report, published last summer, a copy of which was left with the officers of the Stock Exchange.

—Stocks show rather less firmness, and range about ½ per cent. below the figures of the day. Northwestern preferred has been especially strong, selling up to 90¾, but falling back to 90¼. It is said that there is to be a "clique corner" in the stock, and that a veteran operator is to be squeezed in it. Another reason assigned for the advance is that the Vanderbilt party are large buyers.

The following table, made from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 22, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 40 A M	12 25 P M	1 45 P M	2 25 P M
New York Central	192¾	192¾	193	193½	193½
Erie	72	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Harlem					
Reading	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Michigan Central	117¾			117½	
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾		85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	135			135	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾		90¾	90¾
Chicago and Northwestern	74¾	74¾	74¾	75	
Do preferred	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	72¾	72¾	72¾	73	
St. Paul preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	87	
Toledo and Wabash	41			41¼	
Toledo and Wabash pref	71			71¾	
Fort Wayne	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Alton	142			143½	
Ohio and Mississippi	28½			28½	
Western Union Telegraph	81¾			82	
Pacific Mail	41¾			41¾	41¾
Adams Express	64			64	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	19			20	
American M. U. Ex	39½			39¾	
U. S. Express	54			55	
Merch. U. Ex					

—As President of the Erie road Jay Gould publishes a long report, to show that the present management of the road is intelligently expended the vast revenues received from the road, and the frequent and enormous watering of the stock. Those everlasting steel rails are made to play an important part in the report, while fifty new engines are included among the items of new equipments. The document reads well and could not have been more dexterously framed to serve the purpose of the authors, that is, to quiet the nerves of the stockholders and counteract new and formidable movements now under way of ousting Messrs. Fisk and Gould. We apprehend, however, that this report will prove far from satisfactory to the stockholders. Their shares have depreciated from eighty cents to twenty-three cents, and they have yet to see the first dividend or sign of a dividend. Manifestly Jay Gould is disposed to be facetious when, in closing his report, he says: "The litigation that has been forced on us from time to time has not been of our seeking. We have considered that we were put in charge of this great trust by the express of choice and will of the stockholders, and we considered it to be our duty to them, after having accepted, to retain possession."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular list, on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, January 22, 1870.

Trade during the week has generally ruled dull, although slightly improved over the previous week. There is very little doing in grain, and flour continues quiet. Provisions are quiet. Groceries are moving slowly. We quote as follows the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market quiet and demand moderate. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25; and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@80c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is in fair supply, with a moderate demand for choice; roll at 30@33c, and extra 35c. Common grades dull at 25@28c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Market dull at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel for fair to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote S. C. hams at 20@22½c ₱ lb; bacon shoulders at 15½@15½c; S. C. shoulders at 14½@15c; clear sides 16½@17c; lard in tierces 17c; lard in buckets 18c; lard in kegs 18c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5-lb packages, 20@20½ ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 16c; Ohio Goshen at 19½c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limburger at 19½c@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@20½c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote prime to choice dried apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 11@12c for halves, and 22c ₱ lb for pared.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Dull at 23c for fresh packed, and 25c for limed.

HAY—Market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality, from country wagons, with only moderate receipts.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at $11 00@12 00 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is poorly supplied, with a fair inquiry for dressed chickens at 15@16c; live chickens, by the coop, 60@70c ₱ pair.

RISKS—Sales at 3c ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 42@1 45, and No. 2 at $1 30@1 35 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Clover seed in moderate demand and firmer at $8 25@8 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is quoted at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bushel. There is no Flaxseed in market, and we can only quote it nominally at $2 00@2 15 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Receipts light and market dull at 70@75c ₱ bush from store.

HOMINY—Sales at 3c @@3c 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is only a moderate local inquiry and the market is quiet and unchanged. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and choice spring wheat flour, $5 25@5 50. Common and low grades are entirely nominal in price, say from $4 25@5 25 per barrel. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1@1 05 per bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain of any kind, and the market is dull, although there is light receipt, seems dull at $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel. Choice white wheat might command $1 25 ₱ bush. No spring wheat offering. Corn is dull, although there is not much offering. On the track new ear corn commands 78@80c as to quality and dryness; shelled corn is not much offering and the latter figure. Oats are dull at 46@47c ₱ bushel on the track. Rye is dull and nominally 90@95c ₱ bush. Barley is nominally 1 00@1 10 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at 93c to $1 00; common rectified 98c to $1 00, and proof rectified $1 05 ₱ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 24, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the quantity refined, together with the week's transactions, and a comparison with previous years:

Crude per Penn. River and Creek.	Exports per A. V. R. R.	
Monday, Jan. 17	1,378	512
Tuesday, Jan. 18	933	504
Wednesday, Jan. 19	402	1,503
Thursday, Jan. 20	626	59
Friday, Jan. 21	600	877
Saturday, Jan. 22	1,432	
Total for week	8,877	600 3,636
Since Jan. 1	31,068	517 7,385
To Jan. 22	47,945	1,117 10,961
Same time 1869	40,770	3,104 12,896
Same time 1868	90,578	932 15,029

BUSINESS.

The market during the week exhibited no new feature. Dullness prevailed all through from beginning to end, the week's operations being decidedly the highest we have reported for a long time. There are no signs of any purchase at the rates demanded, whilst holders are not disposed to make the necessary concessions. Future deliveries are a drag and can be contracted for at low prices.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	17,868	8,877

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

From January 1st to 22d, 1870	42,945
Same time 1869	40,770
Same time 1868	90,578
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	43,121
Same time 1865	4,708

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	600	
Allegheny Valley Railroad	2,433	3,636
Total	2,433	3,636

Exports of refined oil East for the past four years, from January 1st to January 23d, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	3,101	1,117
Per Allegheny Valley R. R	12,586	17,961
Total	11,009	12,078

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	8,900	7,500
Refined, bbls	18,900	6,000
Total	27,400	13,500

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

There was little doing in crude oil on Saturday. In crude there was little disposition to either buy or sell, and this has been the case for some days past. In refined the demand has improved a little, but closed weak, and for January a shade off. In the early part of the day 500 bbls, January, changed hands at 36¾c, but in the afternoon 1,000 bbls offered at 36½c, with no buyers above 36¾c, and no sales reported. February refined same as January. Crude s. o. January quoted at 15c, and the same figure for July. No sales of crude reported. A dispatch by Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph, 2:30 P. M., reports the market dull and lifeless, and quotations nominal. January refined 36¾c, February 36¾c, March 37c. Crude 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, (mail report.)—The receipts of crude oil for the past week were 5,200 bbls, and refined 12,700 bbls.

The stock of petroleum yesterday was at

	Barrels.
Point Breeze	31,321
Greenwich Point	1,000
Gibson's Point	4,000
Total	37,051

The exports during the week were 736,625 gallons refined, 326,000 gallons crude, against 1870, 1,688,884 gallons, against 1,465,345 gallons same time last year.

The Commercial List of Saturday says: The Sub-Committee Association have resolved to adhere to the present plan of carrying petroleum as freight by the gross cask gauge and not by weight, as would be urged by the exporters of the commodity. It is clear that unless some compromise shall be made by one party or the other, the petroleum trade must suffer from such conflict of opinion.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, January 22—Closing on 21st.—Petroleumists—Market opened more freely; market a trifle off, closing at 17c; sales more liberal, embracing 5,000 bbls in lots. Crude shipping order quoted at 12½@13c. Refined shippers are looking around. Holders demand high prices and do little business. Sales 1,250 bbls, part bulk, on private terms, supposed 27½c; balance shipping order 32c; sales 1,000 bbls 5 and 5 respectively, February delivery, more business for export at steadier prices; sales 9,000 bbls refined quoted at 32½@32¾c for February and 33½@33¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 22—Market quiet but firm; offering at $1 70; asking $4 75@4 80.

OIL CITY, January 22, 11:00 A. M.—Market steady at $4 75 on board; business dull here. Not much doing.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 11:00 A. M.—Prime light straw to white 30c; standard white 30½@30¾c; crude 16½@16¾c. Market firm.

TITUSVILLE, January 22, 11:00 A. M.—Market quiet and firm; little doing; not much disposition to operate on the part of buyers; $4 75@4 80; nominal.

TARENTUM, PA., January 22—Market quiet and prices lower at $4 25 at the wells; no sellers at that figure.

TARENTUM, January 22, 11:00 A. M.—Market quiet; nothing doing at $4 00.

NEW YORK, January 22, 12 M.—Market quiet and weak at 17¼c for crude; 31¾c for refined.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1:30 P. M.—Crude dull at 17c; refined quiet but steady at 31¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TARR FARM, January 22, 3:30 P. M.—Holding at from $4 70@4 75. Market very quiet; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, January 22, 4 P. M.—Market sick at $4 00.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 22, 12:30 P. M.—Market very firm; selling in boats at from $4 50@4 60; 60 cars at from $4 75@4 85.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 12 M.—Market dull and nothing doing; prices nominally steady and firm; January 90¾@90¾c, February 90¾@90¾c; March 91c; Crude 15½@15¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 22, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet but firm and steady; buyers offering $4 75; holders asking $4 85@4 90. No sales to-day.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 22, 11:40 A. M.—Market very quiet; little offering; prices nominal at $4 25@4 25.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., January 22, 11:30 A. M.—Market opens quiet, asking $4 60@4 70. No sales yet; buyers holding off.

OIL CITY, January 22, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; changed hands at 36½c, but no buyers above 36½c, and no sales reported. February refined same as January. Crude s. o. January quoted at 15c, and the same figure for July. No sales of crude reported. A dispatch by Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph, 2:30 P. M., reports the market dull and lifeless, and quotations nominal. January refined 36¾c, February 36¾c, March 37c. Crude 15½c.

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ROUSEVILLE, January 22—Market quiet but firm; offering at $1 70; asking $4 75@4 80.

OIL CITY, January 22, 11:00 A. M.—Market steady at $4 75 on board; business dull here. Not much doing.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 11:00 A. M.—Prime light straw to white 30c; standard white 30½@30¾c; crude 16½@16¾c. Market firm.

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Gibson's Point	4,000
Total	37,051

The exports during the week were 736,625 gallons refined, 326,000 gallons crude, against 1870, 1,688,884 gallons, against 1,465,345 gallons same time last year.

The Commercial List of Saturday says: The Sub-Committee Association have resolved to adhere to the present plan of carrying petroleum as freight by the gross cask gauge and not by weight, as would be urged by the exporters of the commodity. It is clear that unless some compromise shall be made by one party or the other, the petroleum trade must suffer from such conflict of opinion.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120¾.

NEW YORK, January 22—P. M.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is again highly favorable, the legal reserve showing a further increase of $3,000,000.

Loans	$59,592,757	Increase	$ 419,657
Specie	20,454,063	Decrease	1,241,400
Circulation	33,000,170	Decrease	180,102
Deposits	77,479,851	Increase	5,584,627
Legal Tenders	34,849,451	Increase	2,370,938

MONEY.

Money is in excessive supply at 7@10 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Dull at 108¾@109.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 120¾, advanced to 120¾, and closed at 120¾. Carrying rates 6@6⅞ ₱ ct. per annum. Clearances $40,000,000. Export for the week $600,083.

GOVERNMENTS

A shade lower. Coupons '81 (registered) do '64 105¾@106; do '64, 106@106⅛; do '65, 105¾@106; do new, 104¾@105; do '67, 105¾@105¾; do '68, 105¾@106; 10-40s, 102⅝@102⅞; Pacific, 110¾@111. Pacific Railroad mortgages and land grants firm.

STOCKS.

Weak. Missouris, 87½; old Tennessees, 56; new do, 55; old Virginias, 56; new do, 41; old North Carolinas, 40½; new do, 24; Louisiana levees 68, 64.

STOCKS.

Strong. The chief features were Rock Island, Northwestern, Lake Shore and New York Central. The sales of the latter at the regular board numbered 13,000 shares; those of Rock Island at the National board were 11,000. Rock Island touched 104, and closed somewhat off. Express shares strong, on reports that the negotiations between the express companies were concluded. The proposed new arrangement gives the American Express Company, Eastern States and about one-fifth of the New England business, and about one-sixth of the Western business, including the line of the Pennsylvania Central to Chicago.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 54½; Western Union Telegraph 33¾; Marifosa 9; preferred 16½; Hartford and Erie 10; Atlantic Mail 41½; New York Central 94; Hudson Scrip 88½; Erie 22½; do preferred 40; Harlem 130½; do preferred 140; Reading 94¾; Michigan Central 117½; Lake Shore 85½; Illinois Central 135; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 87¾; do preferred 90¾; Rock Island 103¾; St. Paul 72; do preferred 86; Terre Haute 22; preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 142; do preferred 145; Ohio and Mississippi 28½; Quicksilver 14½; Water Power 12; Adams Express 64; Wells Fargo 20; American M. U. 39¾; United States 55¾; Ohio and Mississippi 28; Dubuque 99¾; St. Joseph preferred 112; Cleveland, Chicago and Indiana Central 101½.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 60; Copper Falls 5; Franklin 8; Hecla 79; Quincy 78.

Imports for the week—Dry goods $1,917,159; general merchandise $3,139,246.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $74,637,079; currency $8,339 352; general balance $31,459,917.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton steady; sales 2,300 bales; 29½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 5,758 bbls; from a shade firmer with a good business doing; sales 8,200 bbls at $4 50@4 80 for superfine and western; $5 20@5 60 for extra State; $5 00@5 10 for round-hoop Ohio; $5 30@5 60 for extra do; $5 65@6 25 for fancy do; $6 30@6 50 for choice do; including 3,000 bbls round-hoop western extra at private sale; $5 00@5 10 for fresh ground Genesee; $5 40@5 50 for superfine; $5 00@5 20 for extra Genesee; $5 30@5 60

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

A FRAUD.—The marriage notice published in the COMMERCIAL on Saturday, in which the names of Miss Lizzie B. Carey and Mr. George A. Nelson were used, was a fraud, as no such event has happened.

CALL ACCEPTED.—The Rev. R. S. Van Cleve has accepted the call given him by the church at Leesburg, and will enter upon his labors to-morrow week.

COMMITTED.—Two boys, named John Evans and John Brady, were committed to jail Saturday by Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, to await trial on a charge of stealing a watch and some clothing from Henry Langlitz.

FOUND.—On Saturday afternoon a young man found, on Ohio street, near Federal, a pocket-book, containing a sum of money and valuable papers. The owner can have the same by calling on Mayor Callow.

ACCIDENT.—A little boy named Johnson fell from a wall seven feet high, in West Pittsburgh, on Saturday morning, sustaining severe injuries thereby. An arm and one or two of his ribs were broken.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—Recorder Hunter, on Saturday, received the commission of August Ammon, Interpreter of the German and French languages in the several courts of the county.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while coupling cars at Connemaugh on Friday night, was caught between the "bumpers" and very seriously injured. He was removed to his home in Bolivar, but it is thought he cannot survive.

TAKEN OVER.—Thomas Whittaker, who was tried last week in the criminal court on a charge of perjury, and sentenced on Saturday last to five years and two months in the penitentiary, was taken over to that institution the same day.

BURNS'S ANNIVERSARY.—The Burns anniversary, as all his admirers will recollect, will be held on Tuesday evening, at Masonic Hall. The arrangements are all perfected, and the occasion is expected to be one of the most interesting yet held.

INSANE PERSONS REMOVED.—C. Wirthner, on Saturday last, was removed from the county jail to Dixmont Hospital. On the same day Michael Brady was taken to the Poor Farm. There are yet four other insane persons in jail, and arrangements will be made as soon as possible to have them removed. The jail is not the place for them.

COMMITMENTS.—Alderman McAdams, of the Fourteenth ward, committed on Saturday last Frank Shaffer, who was charged with larceny, on oath of Louisa McKane. On the same day, Alderman Shore committed Samuel Stendevant, on a charge of assault and battery. The commitment does not give the name of the prosecutor.

RECOVERED.—A drover visiting this city left a pocket-book containing $700 lying on the counter of a store on Wood street, on Friday evening. Returning to the Merchants' Hotel, he missed the money, and went back, but the store was closed. Next morning he again visited the store, when the errand boy handed him the book. His feeling can only be imagined.

PERSONAL.—General T. J. Rodman, of Rock Island, is visiting friends in this city, and is the guest of Postmaster McClelland. He will stop here for several days.

Thomas W. Davis, Esq., Collector of the 22d District, has gone to Washington, D. C., on official business. He will be absent until the last of this week.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNED.—Thomas London, an employee of Clark's rolling mill, Lawrenceville, was filling a furnace with metal on Friday, when a portion of it fell into a cinder box beneath the furnace, causing an explosion with the hot cinders burning him terribly around the eyes and face and lower extremities. Dr. H. H. Clark is attending him.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—Henry Coulter, the oarsman, has accepted the challenge issued by James Hamill for a single scull race. He proposes to row him both in regatta and in a single-scull match, the latter to come off on the Upper Monongahela course. Our sporting citizens may yet have the pleasure to see the old rivals brought together again, when they will doubtless witness an interesting race.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias will hold its annual session in Philadelphia next week. Tickets will be issued at excursion rates, $14 20 for the round trip, and can be had on application to J. B. Williams, D. C. G., of this district, who may be found at the office of the Board of Health. The tickets will be good from the 22d to the 28th inst.

A SCAMP.—The *American Citizen*, Butler, Pa., says: "A regular scamp, calling himself 'Prof. M. W. Hall, of Pittsburgh,' and who has been in this place for the past ten days selling an oil, in bottles as a medicine, and which he called 'Equalizing Oil,' left suddenly last night forgetting to pay several bills he had contracted. The direction taken by him is not known."

CONVENTION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—A National Convention of State, County and City School Superintendents will be held in Washington, D. C., on March 1, 1870. Important questions will be instituted, and it is expected every State and city in the Union will be represented. Allegheny county and the city of Pittsburgh will send their Superintendents to the Convention, we understand.

UNIFORM ADOPTED.—At a meeting of the Washington Infantry held at Splane's Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on Friday evening, the company adopted a uniform consisting of pants, sky blue color, with dark blue stripe down the seam; double-breasted frock coat, with three-quarter shoulder knob; caps of blue, constructed on the same style as those of the Duquesne Grays, and white webbing belts. No other business of any importance was transacted.

TWO ALARMS OF FIRE.—About half-past five o'clock Saturday evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 71, corner of Penn and Butler streets, but it proved false.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Saturday night, box 32, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Ohio street, was pulled. This alarm was occasioned by a slight fire in Burhardt's tobacco store on Pride street. It originated by some paper catching fire from the heat of the stove and communicating to the counter, shelving, &c. The loss is trifling.

NEW CLOCK AT THE UNION DEPOT.—On Saturday an elegant clock was placed in the hall of the Union Depot for the accommodation of "strangers and travelers." The case is arranged in panels, in which will be placed the time tables of all the roads centering in the depot, with dial plates, the hands of which will mark the time of leaving of the next train. The clock is a very handsome one, and its convenience will be appreciated by the traveling public. Messrs. J. R. Reid & Co., who furnish the "standard time" for the city, are the manufacturers.

DR. BARKER'S LECTURES.—In selecting seats for these lectures, it is of importance to know that the screens will directly face the audience. The Doctor's apparatus, which, in its most effective features, is of his own devising, is so powerful that the spectra will be about ten feet long, whilst the lines and bands, which may be called the lecturer's text, will be brought out with great distinctness. Let not those, then, who have not been so fortunate as to secure reserved seats fail on that account to attend. The announcements are made in our advertising columns.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—Mr. Aaron Cozad, the gentleman having charge of the melting department of the Black Diamond Steel Works, was presented on Saturday night last, by the mechanics working under his supervision, with a gold chain and shield. The affair came off at the residence of Mr. N. Hoffman, 1,109 Penn avenue, and passed off very pleasantly. A short address was delivered by Mr. George O'Reilly, expressing the sentiments of the donors, their high appreciation of Mr. Cozad's character as a gentleman and fellow mechanic, after which Mr. Cozad responded in a brief but very appropriate speech, thanking in the warmest terms the gentlemen for their kindness to him. The chain and shield are gotten up in the most artistic style.

Fatal Accident—Brakesman Killed.

Saturday morning, at about two o'clock a man named Peter Bridge, a freight brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with an accident at St. Clair Station, Westmoreland county, which in a short time resulted in his death. While his train was going on an up grade, the rear portion of it broke loose and ran carried down the grade. Bridge was on one of the runaway cars, and endeavored to stop them by the brakes, but was unsuccessful. The cars after going a short distance ran into a stationary train, and the unfortunate man was caught between, two of the cars and badly crushed. He was carried to his home, about seven miles distant, where he soon expired. He was a widower and leaves two children. A dispatch was sent to the city, and the undertaker was sent out to make proper arrangements for the burial of the deceased.

A Brutal Husband.

A colored woman named Margaret Ireland, came to the office of Alderman McMasters on Saturday, and related a most sorrowful tale. She stated that her husband, Louis Ireland, came home the previous evening in a bad humor, and supper not being quite ready, he became enraged, and seizing her, took her to the stairway, tied her hands to the railing up stairs, and her feet to the banisters below. He then deprived her of all her clothing, and taking a heavy rope proceeded to lay heavy and deliberate blows therewith on her bare body, counting out aloud the blows as he delivered them. He announced that he was going to give her fifty lashes, but when he had given thirty some of the neighbors came in and interfered. The wounded woman, however, had to bear the punishment, but her husband told her that if she dared to prosecute him, he would kill her. She told him she would see him, whereupon he took every article of clothing belonging to her, and hid them. She said she had to borrow clothes to come to the Alderman's office. The parties reside on Boyd's Hill, and have been married about three years. The accused was arrested and came to this city a few years ago, but his wife was born in this city. The accused was arrested and committed to jail.

United States Railway Guide.

This is a complete and accurate work of information of all railways in operation throughout the United States and Canada, and a work of the Union Pacific Railway Company; its history, description of lands, cities, towns and villages on the route, etc. This combined work will be circulated free throughout the United States to hotels, reading rooms, boards of trade, railway officials, real estate agents, machine shops, flouring mills, woolen mills, etc. Its circulation will be larger and more general than any similar work heretofore published. Railway companies will find this work an advertising medium of great value, as it reaches the traveling public throughout the Union. Some twenty roads have already contracted for the insertion of a page advertisement, and several of them are incurring a heavy expense for lithograph maps and cards of their respective lines. Manufacturers and dealers in railway supplies, will bring their cards prominently before every railway company in the United States and Canada. Every railway purchasing agent and official will be furnished with a copy of this work. Manufacturers of steam engines, saw mills, mill furnishing goods, agricultural implements, pianos and organs, billiard tables, brass goods, saws, files, carriage hardware and wood work, iron railing, jail work, varnish, lubricating oils, machinery supplies, iron bridges, etc., will bring their goods directly to the notice of the purchasers throughout the country. No advertising medium heretofore offered them can be compared, in value, to this.

The agent of the above work is now in this city, and will call upon our business men for their favors in the way of advertising during the present week.

COUNTY FINANCES.

Annual Statement of the Controller—The County Expenditures—The Workhouse—Real and Personal Valuation, etc.

Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller, on Saturday submitted his annual statement of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county, to the Judges of the Common Pleas, as required by act of Assembly. The document, which is quite voluminous, and made up for the most part of tabular statements was received and ordered to be filed.

From this statement we learn that the aggregate expenses of the county, for ordinary purposes, have not been increased during the past year, while the funded debt has been reduced over $127,000, and the net county liability is $106,000 less than it was at the close of 1868.

In regard to the tax for 1870, we may state that in addition to the ten mills levied for county purposes, there will be a levy of two mills to meet the State assessment, which ought to be assessed upon the "personal property" of the county, but which cannot, owing to our present miserable system of assessing. The Workhouse will require an additional mill, while the poor tax will remain as last year—one and one-half mill. The Improvement tax will be reduced from a mill and a half to half a mill. This will give a total assessment of *sixteen* mills, against *fourteen* mills last year. One mill raises about $36,000, so that the funded debt for 1870 will be about $72,000. Of this sum, nearly $20,000 will be required to liquidate the claim of the State. The Controller calls attention to the wretched system of assessing personal property. The fact that the whole amount of such tax returned for collection last year by the assessors is *seven thousand dollars*, is sufficient in itself to show the absurdity of such a system. The real valuation of the county is $83,828,800, while the personal is only $1,089,288! Just think of this. Less than two millions worth of personal property set down for the whole county! The occupation assessments foot up $2,000,000, and the total valuation is $41,075,960.

Pittsburgh, with a population of 160,000, has a valuation of $15,520,762 real estate, and but $403,334 personal property. Cleveland, with a population of 90,000, has a valuation of real and personal property amounting to $80,000,000. Cincinnati, with a population of 250,000, returns $173,000,000 real, and $153,000,000 personal property. These facts show that the personal property of this county is scarcely taxed at all, while real estate is made to bear a double share of taxation. This is an old subject of complaint, but it is none the less worthy of attention, and it is hoped that the day is not far distant when an equitable system of assessments will be devised for this commonwealth.

Below we give such extracts from the Controller's report as will show the financial condition of the county, and what has been done with the taxes collected during the year:

Tabular statement showing the amount of counter-signed warrants issued for each department, from January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870:

Appropriation Department.	Amount.
No. 1—Funded debt	$ 2,250 00
No. 2—Interest	3,250 00
No. 3—Interest, arrears of interest, and expenses on railroad bonds, with sinking fund	132,693 08
No. 4—Commissioner's office	5,916 17
No. 5—Controller's office	4,235 65
No. 6—Treasurer's office	3,990 00
No. 7—Sheriff's office	
No. 8—County Solicitor	4,691 60
No. 9—Solicitor's office	918 85
No. 10—Court House	2,693 63
No. 11—County Jail	11,091 98
No. 12—Court House and Jail	68,105 35
No. 13—Court of Common Pleas	17,788 85
No. 14—Court of Common Pleas	17,778 85
No. 15—Court of Quarter Sessions	35,782 22
No. 16—Supreme Court	1,048 62
No. 17—Assessment of Taxes	9,135 58
No. 18—Election expenses	3,645 80
No. 19—Printing, stationery and advertising	6,337 46
No. 20—Bridges	6,245 80
No. 21—Roads	3,561 87
No. 22—New Townships	347 59
No. 23—Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny	1,625 00
No. 24—Aldermen and Justices of Peace	1,704 92
No. 25—Constables	3,117 22
No. 26—House of Refuge	21,360 19
No. 27—Western Pennsylvania Hospital	8,408 21
No. 28—Premiums on Fox Scalps	24 25
No. 29—Unseated Land Tax	
No. 30—Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania	1,556 73
No. 31—Repayment fund	1,577 50
No. 32—Sinking fund	25,000 00
No. 33—State Auditor	160 03
No. 34—Prothonotary's office	451 87
No. 35—Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum	32,420 00
No. 36—Outstanding warrants to May 20, 1869	7,742 00
No. 37—Western Penitentiary	7,757 63
No. 38—Law Library	1,959 85
Total	$447,744 59

SUMMARY.

Amount issued for funded debt paid off, including $25,000 Workhouse bonds	$ 27,250 00
Judgments, Interest, etc., railroad bonds	125,981 08
Sinking fund	7,742 00
Interest on Volunteer, Bounty and Workhouse bonds	7,793 59
Annual sinking fund	25,000 00
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	1,559 73
Improvement, expenditure, Court House and Jail	58,190 96
Ordinary county expenses	193,583 43
Total	$447,744 59

The Controller says: The aggregate ordinary expenses of the county for 1869 do not exceed those of 1868. The funded debt has been reduced during the year $127,363 17; the Interest account in corresponding proportion, and the net debt or "county liability" is $106,763 07 less on January 1, 1870, than on January 1, 1869.

The Statements, comprising the Revenue Board, have assessed on the personal property of Allegheny county, for 1869, net State tax, $97,753 40, which amount will be reimbursed to the County Assessors for collection is $7,090. To meet this deficiency, and the assessment for 1870, an increase of two mills to the present rate of county tax will be required for the current year. This is reckoning only taxable real estate, which is exempt by law, to pay the State tax due on personal property, which, if fairly returned and assessed, would be sufficient upon the basis of Adjutant Gen. Biddeman, and ought to abandon the business.

TOM WHITTAKER.

This man, convicted of perjury, in falsely swearing that he had bought liquor on Sunday at a certain tavern, (his object being to get the twenty-five dollars which goes to the "informer" in such cases,) was sentenced to five years and two months in the penitentiary. Tom is a hard case, and society will not lose a whit by his incarceration.

MINOR SENTENCES.

Michael Hogmeyer, found guilty of assault and battery, on oath of David Bowen, Jr., prosecutor, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and stand committed until complied with.

Henry Hirbrinner, convicted of keeping a ferocious dog, upon oath of Wm. Schettler, was ordered to pay a fine of five dollars and abate the nuisance.

Wm. Heckert, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the workhouse.

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In the case of George F. Harbaugh, convicted for desertion of his wife, Sarah Harbaugh, the Court allowed the said wife to defendant paying the full amount of allowance yearly ahead of weekly.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

This Court was occupied during the entire session of Saturday, in hearing an argument on the motion for a judgment non pros. result in the ejectment of Samuel McClurkan vs. Moses B. Thompson, which has been on trial for several days past. Messrs. Purviance and Fetterman represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Shiras and Guthrie the defendant. The court will render a decision on the motion at the opening of Court this morning.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

134. Heineman vs. Hvrey.
84. McCullough vs. Wyeth, trustee.
82. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Baker & Hamilton.
86. Finn vs. Graham.
106. Smith vs. Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company.
110. Citizens Oil Refining Co. vs. Dilworth & Bemey.
112. Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
114. Nicholls vs. Modes.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

No business of public interest was transacted in this Court on Saturday. The case of Frans vs. Jones & Laughlin will be resumed this morning.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

84. Shields vs. Meaboy.
22. Rogers, Jr., vs. Hays.
41. Bradshaw vs. Duff.
67. Fisher vs. Taylor.
70. Delaney vs. Baldwin.
81. Christ vs. Diman.
82. Wieber vs. Sane.
83. Murray vs. Schreiner.
96. Haurry vs. Evans & Co.
102. Stauffer vs. Wolff.
105. Elliott vs. McAboy.

HIGHLAND SCHOOL.

Dedication of the Elegant New School Building on Highland Avenue—Interesting Exercises.

The elegant new school house in the Highland sub-district (Nineteenth ward) was formally opened to public use on Saturday afternoon, by a series of very interesting exercises.

The Hon. J. P. Sterrett, President of the District School Board, was called to the chair, after which the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. S. Hawk.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Gillespie, and was an able and eloquent effort. He defined true education, and urged the teachers and parents to unite their efforts to secure the highest intellectual, moral, and physical culture for the rising generation, and thus secure to the State the best of citizens in return for her munificence. We are sorry that we cannot give our readers this excellent address in full, as its appropriateness and practical nature would make it well worth a perusal.

This address was followed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapman, after which the children were addressed by Rev. Alex. Clark, of the First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, in his usual felicitous style. He held the little urchins spell bound for over half an hour, while he lectured to them on topics both interesting and amusing. There are few men who are so well qualified, either by nature or practice, to instruct the young as the Rev. Alex. Clark.

Professor Fulton, the right to speak on school, addressed the parents in a few appropriate and well chosen remarks, urging them to unite their efforts with those of the teachers, in building up and extending the usefulness of their school. Professor Fulton is a gentleman of fine attainments, and has already a host of friends among the progressive and intelligent citizens of East Liberty, and his employment in the city will be a valuable addition to the former corps of Principals.

The exercises were closed by a short address by City Superintendent Geo. J. Luckey, urging the friends of the free schools to take no backward step, but stand united to meet the open encroachments of enemies or press forward at the exercises of the day.

The exercises were agreeably interspersed with some most excellent vocal and instrumental music by Professor Hall.

The attendance at the dedication was so large that several hundred persons were turned away, admission being an impossibility.

The new school house is built of brick, and was erected during the past summer. It stands on Highland avenue, on a lot containing two acres. It contains ten finely proportioned rooms and a large furnished hall. The building was occupied without a mouth ago. The Board of Directors intend decorating the ground attached to the school house, with flowers, shrubbery, &c., and with elegant walks tastefully laid out, the lot will be one of the finest connected with any school in the city. It is the only school in the city on which is erected a town clock. We have previously described the clock, and may here repeat it. Suffice it to say that the building in all its appointments is one of the best ventilated, best regulated school houses in the city, and citizens of East Liberty should be proud of it.

HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.

The New Building on Duquesne Way—A Brief Description.

The genius of Christianity is manifesting itself everywhere where it gets a foothold, and in proportion to its extent and protection by liberal governments does it assert its power. It is only thus we can account for Christian and free people abounding as they do in great undertakings, Hospitals for the sick, asylums for the blind; homes for the fallen; schools for the ignorant; these all emenate from the great principle of love. First comes love to God, and this is manifested in being and in doing good to man.

We have been led into this train of thought by the fact that on Duquesne Way there is fast approaching completion a large building which is to be a "Home for Young Men;" it is the suggestion and enterprise of a few gentlemen and has for its object, a great work. The building itself has attractive features. The Gothic is found the heating apparatus, and when completed will also contain the finest bowling alley establishment, on the first floor a fine spacious dining and lunching room with all the modern conveniences for its purpose a dining and lecture room as also a reading room; also will be found the office; leading from this room are two stair cases, one leads all Rockefeller way, a fine airy room, and furnished with from seventy to eighty beds. The institution has among its officers one for which this room is particularly fitted; for a mere nominal sum men seeking work will be able to find comfortable, temporary home. On the same floor are a laboratory and closet. The second staircase leads to a reading room, and thence to the third and fourth floors, which are divided, making forty good sized bed rooms; these are for those who have permanent employment and design the comfort this institution will provide. At present the first of these departments will be put in work; the second on completion of the building.

In the temporary Home already and for some months in use, these objects have been sought to be obtained, but at a terrible disadvantage; and it is hoped that already been stated. Religious services have been held and a Temperance club formed; the results of these have been seen in many cases where men have been brought low by their own folly, rising up putting forth a new energy, and becoming good and earnest members of society; this part of the intention of the founders will be carried up to the new building. In the great and noble work, meeting as it does a great need, we wish the promoters great success.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the Criminal Court, on Saturday, Judge Stowe passed sentence upon the following convicts:

AN ALDERMAN SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Edward Lynch, Alderman of the Fifth ward, who had been convicted of misdemeanor in office, and also of assault and battery, was sent to the Workhouse for ten months—eight months in the former, and two in the latter case. The Alderman is far advanced in life, seems to be in very feeble health, and will not be of much use at the Workhouse. He has been in trouble ever since he was elected Alderman, and ought to abandon the business.

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114. Nicholls vs. Modes.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

No business of public interest was transacted in this Court on Saturday. The case of Frans vs. Jones & Laughlin will be resumed this morning.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

84. Shields vs. Meaboy.
22. Rogers, Jr., vs. Hays.
41. Bradshaw vs. Duff.
67. Fisher vs. Taylor.
70. Delaney vs. Baldwin.
81. Christ vs. Diman.
82. Wieber vs. Sane.
83. Murray vs. Schreiner.
96. Haurry vs. Evans & Co.
102. Stauffer vs. Wolff.
105. Elliott vs. McAboy.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, January 22, 1870:

John Nelson to James Hay; October 1, 1869; lots 25 and 26 in J. P. Fleming's plan, Centre street, Allegheny City $700

George Wiefreund to Michael Rogers; November 1, 1869, 50 by 130 feet on Main street, Temperanceville borough $1,500

Bohm & Muhlstein to William Mendler; November 18, 1868; 20 by 100 feet on Boundary street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh $150

George Pihlhaier to James W. Knox; January 18, 1870; lot on Carson street, South Pittsburgh $248

A. Ammon et al. to Thomas Ogden; January 3, 1870; lot No. 95 in William G. Brown's plan Lower St. Clair township $400

John Jacob to Andrew M. Wolfe; March 27, 1865; 126 by 24 feet on Aurelia street, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh $400

Elizabeth F. Denny to Mary A. McDonald; April 3, 1869; 12 by 137½ feet on Beech street, Allegheny City $60

Alfred McDonald to Adelaide Howard; January 17, 1870; 24 by 137½ feet on Beech street, Allegheny City $9,060

E. Harding's heirs to Henry Manchester, January 7, 1870; lot No. 91 in Hardings plan, in Shaler township $350

C. C. Bowie to John Rynd; January 21, 1870; 40 by 158 feet on Sheffield street, Allegheny $5,000

Wm. G. Haslett to Thomas Rourke; January 14, 1870; 60 by 121 feet on Tannahill street, Pittsburgh $600

Wm. Stewart to John Duncan; 20 by 50 feet on Velo street, Allegheny $600

Sheriff Cluley to George W. Jones; December 1, 1869; lot in Temperanceville $500

Thomas Evenson to Adam Bieler; 21 by 72 feet on Franklin and Manhattan streets, Allegheny $2,000

John Pinkerton to Chas. McCallum; January 1, 1870; 20 by 70 feet on Jefferson street, Allegheny $400

Oliver Ita Wharton to James Brown; December 16, 1865; 20 by 120 feet on Jane street, East Birmingham $1,200

The Klopfer Elopement—Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

Chas. Klopfer, the Allegheny clothing dealer, who is suspected of having eloped with a seventeen girl, is likely to be brought into the Bankruptcy Court, on Saturday, the Messrs. Stein Bros., wholesale clothiers of this city, filed a petition in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, asking that Klopfer be declared a bankrupt. They allege that he is indebted to them for goods to the amount of $462 58, and that they believe he had left the State with a view of defrauding his creditors. They also allege that he has committed acts of bankruptcy, in that he has given a warrants to confess judgment to Messrs. Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., of this city, Dunlap & Stewart, of Allegheny, and to E. M. Kessler, with a view of giving them preference over other creditors. A rule to show cause why the petition should not be granted was allowed, and made returnable on the 28th inst.

We understand that a telegram was received from Philadelphia, which stated that Klopfer and the young woman with whom it was said he had eloped, had been apprehended in that city, and asking what disposition should be made of them. No definite information concerning them has yet been received.

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AN OFFICER ATTACKED.—Officer Reed, while arresting a man yesterday afternoon on Butler street, opposite the Allegheny Cemetery, was attacked by a crowd of men for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner. The crowd knocked the officer down, took his mace, cut his head badly and otherwise abused him. We did not learn the name of the prisoner, nor any of the party who rescued him. There is a rumor that the officer is seriously injured.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Second Quarterly Meeting.

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute held its second quarterly meeting in the Highland Sub-district School, Nineteenth ward, on Friday evening and Saturday, and the exercises were the most interesting ever held by the Institute.

As stated, the Institute met on Friday evening, City Superintendent Luckey being called to the chair.

The exercises were opened by a lecture on the subject, "School Government the Preparative for Citizenship," by Professor Fulton, Principal of the High School. We are not saying too much when we assert that the address was the most able and comprehensive one ever delivered before the teachers of Pittsburgh.

The points presented by Professor Fulton gave rise to an exciting and prolonged discussion between Messrs. Harrison, Burt, Squires, Patterson and Hartman, the latter of the General Board of Education. The debate took a remarkably wide range; a free interchange of opinion was had and the best of good feeling prevailed.

After some music by Profs. Hall and Slack the Institute adjourned.

Saturday forenoon it met again, Prof. Luckey in the chair, when a discussion ensued on the question "What can be done by teachers to make our schools more efficient" occupying almost the entire morning session. Messrs. Burt, Thompson, Patterson, Kelly, Dean and others participated in the debate, and each made very forcible arguments.

Several valuable pieces were then read by a lady elocutionist from Philadelphia, and after music by Profs. Hall and Slack, the Institute adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

COMMON CASES.

Within the last forty-eight hours Mayor Brush has had sixty-three common cases—twenty-one Saturday morning and forty-two Sunday morning. They were nearly all of a drunken nature, and the usual disposition was made of them.

DISORDERLY CASES.

The only disorderly cases of interest before the Mayor yesterday were the following: John Kress, committed twenty days; William Propnet and Albert Friiz, ten days each; Wm. Leslie, John Williams, James Smallen and Frank Brownsmith paid five dollars and costs each; Charles Denniston was sent to the work house for thirty days; Annie Giles paid a fine of $20 and costs.

A WIFE BEATER THRICE.

Annie Wilson, the reputed wife of Hugh Madison, made information before the Mayor on Saturday morning charging her husband with disorderly conduct, he having broken a portion of the household furniture and abused her terribly by striking her in the eye. A warrant was issued and Hugh arrested. At the hearing Sunday morning the facts were established to the satisfaction of his Honor, and under the provisions of an ordinance passed recently, the Mayor inflicted a fine of $100 and costs. Madison was unable to pay the fine, and will likely be sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

DIDN'T SUCCEED.

Saturday night a woman of doubtful reputation, hailing from the city of New York, and who during the past week has stopped at several hotels in our city, having a New Yorker arrested at a hotel on Sixth street, for an alleged attempt to outrage her. Sunday morning a hearing took place, when it appeared that she had been stopping at different hotels in the city, and as soon as her reputation was discovered she was ordered to remove her head-quarters. She made the New Yorker at this hotel on Sixth street, where the alleged outrage was committed. The Mayor discharged the defendant and fined the woman $20 and costs.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES—AN OUTRAGE.

Saturday night a citizen of the Sixth ward arrived at the lock-up with a man whom he stated he had arrested at the Union Depot for false pretenses. The defendant had obtained several weeks board from him, and was on the eve of departing for the East, when in company with an officer of the Union Depot, arrested him. Captain Graham asked him if he had made any information and he had replied not, whereupon the officer declined to lock him up. The prisoner's friends then went before an Alderman in the vicinity and made information charging the defendant with false pretenses. He returned with the warrant, while the accused was still in the watchhouse office, and Capt. Graham had to lock him up. The prisoner does not deny that he owes two or three weeks board, but states that he had only enough money to bring his family here from Baltimore and intended to pay his board-ing bill as soon as he got work and send back. He said the arresting citizen and officer abused him shamefully, and exhibited a cut above the eye, which he averred one of them had inflicted on him. A hearing will likely take place in the case to-day, and a cross suit of assault and battery may result.

COMMITTED FOR THIRTY DAYS.

James M. Stahr, arrested on suspicion of having stolen a valuable buffalo robe, was committed to jail by Mayor Brush, on Saturday, for thirty days. No owner has yet appeared for the robe.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

E. Diehl, of the firm of Basford, Diehl & Co., oyster dealers, appeared before Alderman McMasters, on Saturday, and made information against J. R. Thompson, who is engaged in the same business, charging him with perjury. Mr. Diehl alleges that the defendant swore before Alderman Humbert, that he had purchased three barrels of oysters from the above firm, and that they warranted them to be sound and perfect, which, as the prosecutor further alleges, was false, as the defendant had put in two-thirds of them as damaged oysters. The accused was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

IN TWO HOUSE TO WHOLESOME.

An information was made on Saturday before Alderman Taylor, against Mary Purcell, for surety of the peace, on oath of Mary Bradley, who resides in the same house with the prosecutrix that the accused paid her a visit which was not of a very friendly nature. She had forcibly entered her house, and also had threatened to strike deponent, challenged her to come out and fight, and finally threatened to murder her family with violence. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ABUSED HIM.

Michael Casey was charged before Alderman Thomas, on Saturday, with assault and battery, on oath of David Bowen. It appears that the prosecutor was indebted to the defendant in the sum of two dollars, which he was not willing to meet, and the difficulty occurred. Bowen on Friday night near his home, knocked him down, kicked and abused him in a shameful manner. The accused was arrested and entered bail for his appearance at court.

WHERE IS HE?—On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, the following telegram was received at the Mayor's office:

PARKERSBURG, Ohio, January 23, 1870.

To Captain of Police of Pittsburgh:

Arrest a man for the crime of murder; he is five feet ten inches, dark complexion, dark and deeply gray; hazel eyes, considerable